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(54) 【発明の名称】 ポイスコイルモータ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄合金板材およびポイスコイルモータ磁気回路用ヨーク

(57)【要約】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ボイスコイルモータ磁気回路に使用され る板厚が0.1mm以上5mm以下、板内部の磁界強度 変動が0~10Hzであるヨーク用板材において、該板 材がC:0.0001~0.02重量%、Si:0.0 001~5重量%、Mn:0,001~0,2重量%。 P:0.0001~0.05重量%、S:0.0001 ~0.05重量%、A1:0.0001~5重量%、 O:0.001~0.1重量%、N:0.0001~ 0.03重量%、Co:0~10重量%、Cr:0~110 に、錆の発生を抑制することはできず、前述の問題を解 ①重量%の各元素を含有し、さらに添加元素としてT i、Zr、Nb、Mo、V、Ni、W、Ta、Bから選 ばれる少なくとも一種以上の合金元素を合計で0.01 ~5重量%含有し、その他実用上不可避の不純物以外に は残部がFeからなる鉄合金であって、かつその飽和磁 東密度が1.7テスラ以上2.3テスラ以下、最大比透 磁率が1200以上22000以下、保磁力が20A/ m以上380A/m以下であることを特徴とするボイス コイルモータ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄合金板材。

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【請求項2】 請求項1に記載の鉄合金板材を用いたボ 20 イスコイルモータ磁気回路用ヨーク。

【請求項3】 表面に耐蝕性金属皮膜を有さない請求項 2記載のヨーク。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は 磁気記録装置にお けるボイスコイルモータ等に適した磁気回路を提供する ための、磁気回路を構成する高磁束密度、高耐鈍性のボ イスコイルモータ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄合金板材、およ び、ボイスコイルモータ磁気回路用ヨークに関する。 [00002]

【従来の技術】ハードディスクには、磁気記録膜を成膜 したメディアとそのメディアを必要な回転数に回転させ るスピンドルモータ、記録内容を読み書きする磁気ヘッ ドとそれを駆動するボイスコイルモータや、制御装置等 が配置される。ボイスコイルモータの磁気回路は、磁束 を発生させる永久磁石と、それらをつなぐヨークで構成 され、ヘッド駆動用アクチュエーターとして使用され る。また、CD、DVDドライブの磁気回路では、ビッ クアップ用レンズを駆動するアクチュエーターとして磁 40 束を発生させる永久磁石とそれをつなぐヨークが使用さ れる。近年、メーカーの激しい価格競争により、ボイス コイルモータにも更なる低コストが要求されている。 【0003】これらに使用される部品においては、清浄

で発塵性のないことが第一に求められる。ヨーク等鉄部 品で容易に錆びてしまう恐れのある部品においては、発 牛した錆びがパーティクルコンタミネーションとなって ハードディスク、ピックアップ用のヘッドやレンズを汚 染するため、各種の耐蝕性表面処理を行って使用される のが通常である。さらに、部品それぞれをクリーンな製 50 【0011】

2 造工程にて作製し、コスト的に高価となることは不可避 ではあったが、磁気ヘッドとメディア間のクラッシュ や、レンズの汚染を避けるために厳しいクリーン度管理 が行われている。

【0004】ボイスコイルモータを構成する磁気回路の ヨーク材は、低コスト化の要求から、SPCC、SPC D、SPCEなどの安価な一般圧延鋼板が用いられる。 これらの一般圧延縮板は、打抜き、曲げ等の加工性が良 く、安価なことが特長であるが、一般圧延網板である為 決するためにプレス機械等で加工後、高価な無電解Ni - Pメッキ等を施し、錆の発生を抑えているのが実状で ある。

【0005】このように、磁気回路の低コスト化を実現 するには、SPCC等の安価な材料を用いていたが、一 般圧延綱板の耐蝕性が期待できないため、Niメッキ等 の高価な耐蝕性金属皮膜を形成する必要があった。した がって、コスト的に高価となることは不可避であった。 [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】先に延べたように、S PCC等の冷間圧延觸板は、打抜き、型取り、穴あけや 曲げ、エンボス加工などの生産性に優れることと、安価 なために最も多く使用されている。しかしながら、これ らの組材は充分な飽和磁化や耐蝕性を有しないため、前 述の小型化、薄型化により、部分的なVCM磁気回路に おいて磁気能和をさけることが困難であり 高磁束密度 を有する永久磁石からの磁束を磁気回路に十分に進くこ とができなかった。また、ヨークの厚み寸法も装置全体 からの制約によって制限され、高性能磁石の磁束すべて 30 を有効に活用することができず、磁気回路の途中で部分 的に飽和したり、磁束の漏れが発生したりする。

【0007】このような磁束の漏れは、磁気回路のギャ ップ磁東密度を低下させるだけでなく、周辺の磁気記録 媒体や制御機器に対して影響を及ぼすことになる。VC M回路からの漏れ磁束量には一定の規定があり、製品の 漏れ砂束量はこの担定値以下にしなければならない。 【0008】また、さび等のパーティクルコンタミネー ション発生を避けるために、表面処理膜を成膜すること

が必須であり、低コスト化が非常に困難であった。 【0009】これらの漏れ磁束量を無くし、永久磁石の

持つ高磁束密度の特性をすべて活用し、かつ、安価に製 造することができるヨーク用磁性材料の開発が強く求め られていた。

【0010】本発明は、上記要望に応えるためになされ たもので、磁束密度が高く、かつ耐蝕性に優れて、耐蝕 性金属皮膜の形成を省略することができ、安価に製造す ることができるボイスコイルモータ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄 合金板材およびボイスコイルモータ磁気回路用ヨークを 提供することを目的とする。

【課題を解決するための手段及び発明の実施の形態】本 発明は、上記目的を達成するため、ボイスコイルモータ 磁気回路に使用される板厚がO.1mm以上5mm以 下、板内部の磁界強度変動が0~10Hzであるヨーク 用板材において、該板材がC:0.0001~0.02 重量%、Si:0.0001~5重量%、Mn:0.0 01~0.2重量%、P:0.0001~0.05重量 %、S:0.0001~0.05重量%、A1:0.0 001~5重量%、O:0.001~0.1重量%、 N:0.0001~0.03重量%、Co:0~10重 10 2Os、SiOzの薄い緻密な被膜をつくり、酸化の進行 量%。Cr: 0~10重量%の各元素を含有し、さらに 添加元素としてTi、Zr、Nb、Mo、V、Ni、 W、Ta、Bから選ばれる少なくとも一種以上の合金元 素を合計で0.01~5重量%含有し、その他実用上不 可避の不純物以外には残部がFeからなる鉄合金であっ て、かつその飽和磁束密度が1.7テスラ以上2.3テ スラ以下、最大比透磁率が1200以上22000以 下、保磁力が20A/m以上380A/m以下であるこ とを特徴とするボイスコイルモータ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄 モータ磁気回路用ヨークを提供する。この場合、このヨ ークは、上記鉄合金板材の耐蝕性が良好であるため、従 来のように表面に耐饒性金属皮障、例えばNi、Cu、 Sn. Au. Pt. Zn. Fe. Co. A1等の金属 や、これらの金属を20重量%以上含む合金の皮膜の形 成を省略することができる。

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【0012】すなわち、上記鉄合金板材を用いることに よって、高特性を保持しつつ高耐蝕性のポイスコイルモ ータを製作することができる、特に、従来高価なために 有効であり、板材の高能和磁化によって高性能永久磁石 から発生する磁束を効率良く磁気回路へ適くことがで き、またCrを添加することによって高耐蝕性を付加 し、表面処理膜を必要としないために安価に製造できる ことが特徴である。さらに、添加元素として加えられた Ti. Zr. Nb. Mo. V. Ni. W. Taから選ば れる少なくとも一種以上の合金元素からなる炭化物およ び/または酸化物が合金の効果および/または粒内に微 細に分散して析出していることが好ましい。

【0013】以下、本発明につき更に詳しく説明する。 【0014】本発明のボイスコイルモータ磁気回路ヨー ク用鉄合金板材は、上述したように、C. Si. Mn. P. S. A.I. O. Nを特定量含有すると共に、好まし くはCo、Crも特定量含有し、かつTi、Zr、N b、Mo、V、Ni、W、Ta、Bの1種又は2種以上 を特定量含有する鉄合金からなるものである。

【0015】すなわち、本発明者らは、上述した目的を 達成するべく種々の材料の検討を行い、耐蝕性を向上さ せる元素を調べた結果、SPCCなどの鉄鋼は空気中で 加熱するとスケールを発生し酸化が早くなる。これは、

FeO. FesO4が金属不足n型半導体でFe++の移動 によって成長し、Fe2O2は金属過剰p型の半導体でO の移動によって成長するため、酸化物層を通して酸素が 浸透し、酸化物層下の鉄の酸化を進める。酸化を進めな いためには酸化物層が緻密で、割れなど生じることな く、よく密着して、内部への酸素を妨げるような作用を 持たせればよい。A1、Cr、SiはFeよりも酸化し やすく、しかも安定な酸化物を作る金属を合金化するた め、Feよりも選択的に酸化され、Al2O2、Cr を妨げる。詳しくは、A1、CrはFeO・A12Oo、 FeO·Cr2Osの複合酸化物を、Siは2FeO·S i O2の複合酸化物を生成する。できた酸化物層は容積 が小さく、表面を完全に覆わない場合は耐酸化性がな く、反対に容積が大きすぎると酸化物層が膨れたり、割 れたりして同様に耐酸化性がない。適当な容積の緻密な 酸化物層が表面を完全に覆う場合がもっとも良い。 【0016】また、SPCC材等の成分から磁束密度の 低下に影響を及ぼす元素を調べた。鉄に対しては、C、

合金板材、およびこの鉄合金板材を用いたボイスコイル 20 Al、Si、P、S、Mnは磁気モーメントを持ってい ないか、磁気モーメントが鉄母体と異なるために、これ ら元素の存在によって周囲の鉄の磁気モーメントを低下 させる現象が起こる。特にP、Sは、磁束密度の低下以 外に耐伸性においても悪影響を及ぼす。しかし、これら の元素をむやみに低減させるのは、原料の製造コストの 面から不利であり、性能的にも少量の範囲内であれば含 有していても満足できる。

【0017】以上の観点から、本発明のボイスコイルモ 一タ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄合金板材は、C:0.0001 その使用を控えられてきていたCoが飽和酸化の向上に 30 ~0.02重量%、Si:0.0001~5重量%、M n:0.001~0.2重量%、P:0.0001~ 0.05重量%、S:0.0001~0.05重量%、 A1:0.0001~5重量%、残部がFeの範囲とす るものであり、より好ましくは $C:0.0005\sim0$. 015重量%、特に0,001~0,01重量%、S i:0.0005~5重量% 特に0.001~5重量 %、Mn:0.001~0.2重量%、特に0.01~ 0. 2重量%, P:0.0001~0.05重量%, 特 に0.001~0.05重量%、S:0.0001~ 40 0.05重量%、特に0.001~0.05重量%、A 1:0.0005~5重量%、特に0.001~5重量

> 【0018】また、OおよびNは同様に磁気特性に影響 し、O:0.001~0.1重量%およびN:0.00 01~0.03重量%とすることが好ましく、この範囲 であれば、飽和磁束密度を特には劣化させない。より好 ましくは、0:0.005~0.09重量%、特に0. 005~0.08重量%、N:0.0005~0.03 重量%、特に0.0005~0.02重量%である。 50 【0019】Co、Crは、それぞれ0~10重量%と

する。特にFe-Cr合金はほぼ直線的に自発磁気モー メントを低下させることがわかっており、多量の添加は 磁束の低下につながる。また、この合金の10~80重 量%の組成のものは焼きなましによって物理的性質が著 しく変化する。たとえば、475℃での焼きなましでは 機械的に固く、脆くなり、切削や打抜き加工などの塑性 加工能が著しく低下し、脆性と共に耐蝕性も劣化する。 また、700℃前後で長時間加熱されると粒界にσ相が 析出し、耐粒界腐蝕性や機械強度が低下する。したがっ て、Crの範囲は10重量%以下とする。本発明のボイ 10 スコイルモータ磁気回路ヨーク用鉄合金板材およびボイ スコイルモータ磁気回路用ヨークはその使用される環境 がステンレス鋼が使用されると塩害環境や薬品等が存在 する環境とは異なるためにCr量は少なくて良い。より 好ましくは、Cr:0.02~10重量%、耐蝕性の点 から4~10重量%含有することが好ましい。

【0020】一方、鉄原子よりも外殻電子数が多いCo は、磁束密度を増大させることから、本発明において重 要な元素である。Co量は、最大10重量%まで添加す ることができ、合金の飽和磁束密度を増加させるが、そ れ以上は、合金の強度が大きく硬くなりすぎるために圧 延加工が難しく、または同時に高価な金属であるために コストの点から不利となる。よってCo量は、<math>0.1~ 10重量%、特に4~10重量%の範囲とすることが好 ましい。また、磁束密度を低下させる元素の添加と見合 った分のCoを添加させることによって、従来のSPC Cなどの材料に劣らない磁束密度を発現することが可能 となる。

【0021】添加元素として添加されるTi、Zr、N b、Mo、Cr、V、Ni、W、Taから選ばれる少な 30 くとも一種以上の元素は、材料中のフェライト相内に固 溶した場合、磁束密度の低下を起こすが、不可避に混入 するC、O、Nとの間で金属間化合物を生成し、炭化 物、酸化物、窒化物を作る。その結果、これらの析出物 は合金組織中に歓細に均一に析出し、塑性加工中の転移 の移動を阻害することができる。このため合金の過剰を 延性が小さくなり、板材の打抜き時に、せん断面のバリ 発生を抑えることができる。またこれらC.O.Nを問 定化する元素を含有するものは焼きなまし温度から急冷 しても鋭敏化されることはなく、耐粒界腐蝕性が良く且 40 つ結晶粒の粗大化も起こりがたい。

【0022】Mo. V. Niはステンレスなどの例に見 られるように、鉄合金板材の耐蝕性を向上させる効果が ある。低炭素の場合、440~540℃の焼戻しで著し く脆化し、かつ2次硬化が生じるが焼戻し脆性はCrと の炭化物によるものであり、これら元素の添加による炭 素トラップより焼戻し軟化抵抗性が改善される。W、T a、Bは、板材の圧延加工性を向上させる効果があり、 加工費の低減に貢献できる。しかし、これらの元素はい ずれも飽和磁化を減少させるので、合計でも5重量%を 50 微粒子の集合体のベイルビー層、金属結晶が微細化され

超えて添加することは好ましくない。従って、これらの 添加元素は、0.01~5重量%の割合で添加される。 【0023】Feは残部であるが、鉄合金中、50重量 %以上、特に75重量%以上含有することが好ましい。 【0024】さらに、本発明では、飽和磁束密度を1. 7~2.3テスラとすることが特徴であり、飽和磁束密 度が高くても最大比透磁率が小さいか、または保磁力が 大きすぎてしまっては、磁気回路の磁気抵抗が増大し、 ギャップ磁束密度が低くなってしまう。このため、最大 比透磁率は1200以上22000以下の範囲とし、保 磁力は20A/m以上380A/m以下の範囲とする。 より好ましくは、飽和磁束密度は1.8~2.3テス ラ、特に2.0~2.3テスラであり、最大比透磁率は 1500~22000、特に2000~22000であ り、保磁力は20~350A/m、特に20~300A /mである。

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【0025】更にヨーク材の硬さが大きくなると、打抜 きや曲げ等の加工に必要な力が大きくなるのでプレス機 等の能力が不足する場合があり、また金型にかかる負担 が大きくなるため金型の寿命が低下するので硬さ(ロッ クウェル)をHRB90以下、好ましくは85以下にす ることがよい.

【0026】合金成分は、原料材料や製鋼方法によって 目的とする範囲に調整されるが、生産性、品質上からは 連続鋳造法が好ましく、また小ロット生産には真空溶解 法などが適する。鋳造後、所定板厚の鋼材とするため に、熱間圧延、冷間圧延などが実施される。このように して得られた鉄合金板材は、機械式プレスや、油圧式ブ レスもしくはファインブランキングプレス等にて、打抜 き、型取り、穴あけ、曲げ、エンボスなどの塑性加工に より、所定のヨーク形状に加工処理され、バリ取り、面 取り、機械研磨、化学研磨、電解研磨などの後、ボイス コイルモータに用いる板厚がO. 1 mm以上5 mm以 下、好ましくは0.5~4.5mm、板内部の磁界強度 変動が $0\sim10$ Hz、好ましくは $0\sim5$ Hz であるヨー ク材として製造することができる。

【0027】ヨーク材の板厚が0、1mm未満の場合 は、薄すぎて板材の飽和磁化を多少向上させても磁気回 路の特性向上効果があまり見られず、また5mmを超え る場合は、逆に充分に厚いため、本発明によらなくても 磁気回路が飽和する問題は生じない。ヨーク材板内部の 磁界強度の変動が10日zを超える場合は、周波数の白 乗に比例する渦電流が発生し、ヨーク材が加熱されるこ とから酸化が加速されるため、十分な耐蝕性を得ること ができない。

【0028】ここで、ヨーク材に発生するバリ取りに は、爆発燃焼式、バレル研磨などが用いられる。仕上げ には、機械研磨であるバフ研磨、化学研磨、電解研磨が 採用される。特に、機械研磨を行った表面は無定形な極 た破砕結晶、加工によって変形した塑性変形の領域から なる数まクロン程度以下の加工変質層が存在し、バフ研 能による顔面加工のみでは、加工変質例が操作するため に、所定の性能が得られないので、化学研書、好ましく は電解側樹が必要となる。電解研密は表面の突起を優先 して溶解し、かつ全体によか了溶解するために、加工変質 質層を完全に除去できる。これにより、平滑な面が得ら れ、記録情報を破壊してしまうパーティクル発生を低減 変するには最初が埋するる。電解研密液には、遠塩素 酸、硫酸、塩酸、硝酸、硝酸、酢酸、リン酸、流石酸、タエン

7

【0029】以上の工配作版されたポイスコイルモータ磁気開節用ヨークは、その耐熱性が低んなために、ヨーク表面に耐熱性度順をコティングする必要がない、逆にこのヨークに金成あるいは各種合金かかなる耐熱性皮膜を、電気メッキ、無電解メッキ、イオンアレーティング等の各種方法でコートすることは、ヨークのコスト 20 余金においては、該板材合金の表面にNi、Cu、Sn、Au、Pt、Zn、Fe、Co、Alなどの金属の皮膜又はされらの金属の少なくとも一種以上の金属との重要に以上含せる金皮膜を存在させないことにより、製品のコストアップを防止することが出来る。 についても JIS Z 224

[0030]

【実施例】以下、実施例と比較例を示し、本発明を具体 的に説明するが、本発明は下記の実施例に制限されるも のではない。

【0031】 [実施例1~14] 表1に示す実施例1~ 8に示す成分組成の網合金塊を溶解・連続構造して、幅 200mm、長さ500mm、板厚50mmの合金塊を 得た。

【0032】その合金塊を大気雰囲気で1200℃に加熱して熱間圧延を開始し、950℃以下で60%の果積 圧下率とし、850℃で熱間圧延を終了した。熱間圧延 終了後は、室温まで空冷した。その後、冷間圧延した 後、900℃で仕上接線、酸浩を実験し、厚さ1mmの 鋼板とした。

【0033】得られた鋼板を機械式打抜きプレス機にて ヨーク形状に打抜き加工し、上下ヨーク2種のヨーク材 を得た

【0034】得られたヨークにバレル面取り、電解研密 を施した。それら上下ヨークの内側に、最大エネルギー 積400kJ/m²の永久磁石をヨークの中央位置に接 着し、磁気回路を作製した。

するには最適の処理である。電解研密液には、通塩素 【0035]作製したヨーク村を約4mm角に切断し、 酸、硫酸、塩酸、硝酸、硝酸、八乙酸、滴石酸、クエン 10 最大機界1.9MA/mの影動試料型磁力計にて飽和磁 酸、水酸化ケトリウム、即後ケンソー 東密度を測定した。

100361また、ヨーク形状に打抜いで残りの板材から、外径45mm、内径33mmのリング試得を作製し、JIS C 2531(1999)に記録される方法に準拠し、前途のリング試料を、間に紙を挟み2枚重ね、総経テープを巻いた後、脚座用コイル、配化機出用コイルとしてそれぞれ509ーンプの0.26mmよの網線を巻き、最大磁界±1.6k八mの直流磁化特性自動記接関にて磁気とステリシス曲線を描き、最大比登磁線及保度を設ける場として、

【0037】さらに、希製したボイスコイルモーク用総 気回路の性能を測べるために、実際の磁気記録接置に使 用されている平面コイルを用い、磁束計(Lakeshore製 480Fluxmeter)を用いて、その 磁気回路ギャップ間の総磁束量を測定した。また、硬さ についてもり JIS Z 2245に雑数し、瀬をした。【0038】耐熱性を評価するために、温度80℃、相 材湿度90%の環境下で、200時間試験し、発繍をしを®、変色な○、発動ありを×とし、判実に入り

30【0039】[比較例1~6]比較例として、一般的な 市販のSPCC~SD品、板厚1 mmの材料(比較例 1)と、表2に示す此較例2~6に示す成分組成の媚合 金塊を実験例1と同様にして得た厚さ1 mmの消板につ いて、実験例1と同様に、磁気特性を測定した。

【0040】結果を表1に示す。なお、表1において、 対SPCCは、比較例1の磁束量に対する増減率を示

[0041]

【表1】

1.0

| | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|------|
| | | | | | | | | | ŕ | 金組 | 成 (11 | 量% |) | | | | | | | |
| | | С | Si | Mn | P | S | Al. | 0 | N | Co | Ni | Cr | Ti | Nb | Zr | Mo | V | Ta | В | Fe |
| П | 1 | 0.0905 | 0.001 | 0.0002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0011 | 0.0033 | 0, 002 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| Ш | 2 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.082 | 0.008 | 0. DO4 | 0.0030 | 0.0008 | 0.001 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0.05 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| Ш | 3 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.041 | 0.004 | 0. DOS | 0.05 | 0.000 | 0.003 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| Ш | 4 | 0.000 | 0.06 | | | 0, 005 | | | | tr. | tr | tr. | tr. | tr | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal |
| Ш | 5 | 0.001 | 91,000 | | | 0, 003 | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| I.I | - 6 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.045 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.0021 | 0.0017 | D. 003 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0.05 | tr. | tr. | hal. |
| 実施 | 7 | 0,003 | | | | 0. DC3 | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0.05 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 91 | 8 | | 0.005 | | | | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| Ш | 9 | | 0.008 | | | | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| Ш | 10 | | 0.010 | | | | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | hal. |
| Ш | - 11 | 0.002 | | | | 0,008 | | | | tr. | tr | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| Ш | 12 | 0.004 | | | | 0. DOS | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | hal. |
| Ш | 13 | | 0.005 | | | 0.005 | | | | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | bal. |
| \vdash | 14 | 0.003 | 0.011 | 0.074 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.0045 | 0.0043 | 0.005 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | bal. |
| | (SPCC) | 0 100 | 0 080 | 0 540 | 0 02 | 0 01 | 0 060 | 0 040 | 0.005 | | | | | t | r | | | | | bal |
| | 2 (SUSS04) | 0 070 | 0. 970 | 1.850 | 0, 04 | 0.08 | 0.110 | 0.080 | 0.05 | tr. | 10. 4 | 18. 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 比較 | 3 (SUSS16) | 0 070 | 0.960 | 1.960 | 0.04 | 0,08 | 0.120 | 0.095 | 0.04 | tr. | 13. 8 | 17. 8 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 2, 85 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 較例 | 4 (9US410) | 0 140 | 0. 920 | 0. 910 | 0, 088 | 0.028 | 0.040 | 0.092 | 0. 05 | tr. | 0.49 | 11. 6 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 5 (SUS416) | 0 130 | 0. 930 | 1.220 | 0.052 | 0.16 | 0.050 | 0, 085 | 0.04 | tr. | 0.52 | 12. 3 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0. 53 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 6 (SUS420J2) | 0 340 | 0. 910 | 0.960 | 0.092 | 0.028 | 0.060 | 0.091 | 0. 05 | tr. | 0.55 | 12. 2 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |

| 1 2 3 4 5 | 2, 178 2, 133 2, 120 2, 115 | 12500 12350 11500 | 60 91 | 0.601 | 102.0 | 9,3 | 0 |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 3 4 5 | 2, 120 | | 91 | | | | |
| 4 5 | | 11500 | | 0.595 | 101.0 | 22. 2 | 0 |
| 5 | 2.115 | | 122 | 0.593 | 100.7 | 10. 7 | 0 |
| | | 11250 | 140 | 0.593 | 100.7 | 15. 1 | 0 |
| | 2, 117 | 11050 | 162 | 0.591 | 100.3 | 13. 2 | 0 |
| 6 | 2.114 | 12100 | 124 | 0.592 | 100.5 | 9.9 | 0 |
| 7 | 2, 114 | 11450 | 135 | 0.592 | 100.5 | 19. 1 | 0 |
| 8 | 1.775 | 8500 | 305 | 0.576 | 97.8 | 30. 7 | 0 |
| 9 | 1.803 | 7800 | 334 | 0.580 | 98.5 | 21.4 | 0 |
| 10 | 1.795 | 8390 | 350 | 0.579 | 98.3 | 29. 5 | 0 |
| 11 | 1.783 | 6750 | 320 | 0.577 | 98.0 | 25. 9 | 0 |
| 12 | 1.822 | 7150 | 335 | 0.582 | 98.8 | 17. 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 1.798 | 7050 | 315 | 0.580 | 98.5 | 22.1 | 0 |
| 14 | 1.839 | 8250 | 348 | 0.585 | 99.3 | 23.3 | 0 |
| 1 (SPCC) | 2.080 | 2475 | 420 | 0.589 | 100.0 | 50.9 | × |
| 2 (9US304) | 0.062 | 4.3 | 470 | 0.235 | 39 9 | 83. 9 | 0 |
| 3 (9US316) | 0.061 | 4. 7 | 661 | 0. 232 | 39 4 | 84.8 | 0 |
| 4 (9US410) | 1.661 | 606 | 690 | 0.350 | 59 4 | 88.1 | 0 |
| 5 (SUS/416) | 1 602 | 640 | 662 | 0 333 | 56.5 | 91 7 | 0 |
| 6 | 1.648 | 430 | 910 | 0.345 | 58.6 | 94.5 | 0 |
| | 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 (SPCC) 2 SUSS04) 3 SUSS16) 4 9 SUSS16) 5 5 5 5 6 6 | 7 2.114 8 1.775 9 1.889 10 1.788 11 1.788 12 1.622 13 1.790 14 1.639 14 1.639 1 2.0890 2 0.062 3 0.062 3 1.066 5 1.066 1 0.068 | 7 2.114 11450 8 1.775 8500 9 1.802 7890 10.10 1796 8500 11 1.776 8500 11 1.778 8500 11 1.778 8500 11 1.778 8500 12 1.852 7750 13 1.7790 7750 14 1.8509 8500 140 1809 8500 2475 25000 2 0.062 4.3 3 0.061 4.7 335410 1.661 605 5 1 | 7 2.114 11450 125 8 1.77 8500 0.05 9 1.903 7900 394 10 1.903 7900 394 11 1.78 8500 350 11 1.78 8500 350 11 1.78 8500 350 11 1.78 8500 350 11 1.78 8500 350 12 1.85 755 755 350 13 1.790 7550 315 13 1.790 7550 316 14 1.850 8550 2479 450 25000 347 450 27 2 0.002 4.3 470 3 3 3 0.001 4.7 661 4 1.601 005 000 5 5 5 10 00 640 602 | 7 2.114 1.1450 1.55 0.190 8 1.773 8500 305 0.570 9 1.690 7500 305 0.570 10 1.690 7500 305 0.570 11 1.788 6750 350 0.570 11 1.788 6750 350 0.570 11 1.788 6750 350 0.570 11 1.780 7550 315 0.580 13 1.790 7550 315 0.580 14 1.850 6550 348 0.580 15 1.790 7550 315 0.580 16 1.850 6550 0.580 0.580 10 1.8500 0.580 348 0.580 10 1.8500 0.580 348 0.580 10 1.8500 0.580 348 0.580 10 1.8500 0.580 348 0.580 10 1.8500 0.580 0.580 0 10 1.8500 0 10 1.8500 0 | 7 2.114 1.1450 1.55 0.090 1.00.5 8 1.773 8500 305 0.570 97.5 9 1.690 305 0.570 97.5 10 1.794 8590 305 0.590 0.590 98.5 110 1.794 8590 394 0.590 0.59 31 11 1.793 6780 390 0.577 98.0 11 1.783 6780 300 0.577 98.0 11 1.783 6780 300 0.577 98.0 11 1.790 7050 315 0.580 98.8 13 1.790 7050 315 0.580 98.5 14 1.850 6650 398 0.880 99.3 15 1.790 7050 315 0.590 98.5 16 1.800 6650 388 0.590 0.585 99.3 17 1.790 7050 315 0.590 99.3 18 1.790 7050 315 0.590 99.3 18 1.790 7050 315 0.590 99.3 10 1.790 7050 315 0.590 99.3 10 1.790 7050 315 0.590 99.3 11 1.790 7050 315 0.590 0.399 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 11 1.790 7050 99.3 | 7 2.114 1.1450 1.95 0.050 1.00.5 10.1 1 8 1.773 8500 305 0.070 97 8 30.7 7 9 1.000 7500 305 0.070 97 8 30.7 7 9 1.000 7500 305 0.050 0.050 30 80 5 21.4 1 10 1.794 6590 300 0.590 30 80 5 21.4 1 11 1.783 6750 300 0.577 98 0 22 5 1 12 1.822 7 750 305 0.577 98 0 0 25 9 1 13 1.790 7050 315 0.582 98 8 17.1 1 13 1.790 7050 315 0.582 98 2 17.1 1 14 1.850 6550 305 0.582 98 3 72.1 1 14 1.850 6550 358 30 0.582 98 3 72.1 1 15 1.790 7050 315 0.582 98 3 72.1 1 16 1.800 6550 50 30 38 0.582 98 3 72.1 1 17 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1 |

【0042】 [実施例15~30] 同じく表2に示す実 *仕上げ温度850~950℃で板厚約10mmとした。 施例15~30の成分組成の鋼塊を電炉、転炉-脱ガ ス、連続鋳造工程を経て溶解・鋳造し、厚さ200mm のスラブを得た。溶銑はRH脱ガスおよびVOD法(真 空-酸素脱炭法)により精製した。

【0043】得られた200mm板厚のスラブを110

再結晶焼鈍(850~900℃)後、酸洗、冷間圧延に より約4mmの板厚とした。その後約850℃で仕上焼 鈍後酸洗して供試用鋼板を得た。

【0044】得られた鋼板を機械式打抜きプレス機にて ヨーク形状に打抜き加工し、上下ヨーク2種を得た。得 0~1200℃に加熱・均熱し、熱間圧延機で圧延し、*50 られたヨークは爆発燃焼式バリ取り、化学研磨を施し

た。

え。 【0045】それら上下ヨークの内側に、最大エネルギー (積400kJ/m®の永久磁石をヨークの中央位置に 接着し、磁気回路を作製した。

【0046】作製したヨーク板材の磁気特性を上記と同

様にして測定した。

*【0047】以上の実験結果を表2に示す。 【0048】なお、表2における対SPCCも、比較例 1の磁束量に対するそれぞれの増加率を%で表している。

[0049]

【表2】

| | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | | | | | | | | 69 | 組成 | (重要 | %) | | | | | | | | |
| | | С | Si | Mn | P | S | A1 | 0 | N. | Co | Ni | Cr | Τi | Nb | Zr | Mo | V | Ta | В | Pe |
| | 15 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.0000 | 0.010 | 0.03 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 16 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0, 020 | 0.002 | 0,003 | 0.0010 | 0,020 | 0.03 | 0,003 | 0,006 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 17 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.019 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.0006 | 0.014 | 0.02 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 8.0 | tr. | tal. |
| | 18 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.019 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.0006 | 0.011 | 0.03 | 0,002 | 0.006 | 10.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 19 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.037 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.0 | 0.046 | 0.03 | 0,003 | 0.006 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 20 | 0.005 | 0 005 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 1.0 | 0.062 | 0.02 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 21 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 0,003 | 1.0 | 0.049 | 0.03 | 0,005 | 0,006 | 8.0 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 実施 | 22 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.038 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.0 | 0, 065 | EL 03 | 0,005 | 0.006 | 10.0 | tr. | bal. |
| F | 23 | 0.005 | 1.0 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.0012 | 0.035 | 0.03 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 24 | 0 006 | 10 | 0.037 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0 0011 | 0 040 | Đ. 02 | 0 005 | 0 006 | 6.0 | tr | hal |
| | 25 | 0.012 | 0.004 | 0.045 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.0020 | 0.032 | 0.03 | 4.0 | 0.012 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 26 | 0.014 | 0 005 | 0.053 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.0022 | 0.029 | 0.02 | 6.0 | 0.019 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 27 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.063 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.0025 | 0.031 | 0.03 | 8.0 | 0.008 | 8.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 28 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.018 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.0015 | 0.010 | 0.02 | 10.0 | 0.001 | 0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 20 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.0008 | 0.001 | 0.02 | 10.0 | 0.083 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 30 | 0.016 | 0.006 | 0.068 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0021 | 0.038 | 0.03 | 10.0 | 800.0 | 10.0 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr | tr. | tr. | bal. |

(7)

| | | 館和磁東密度 〈T〉 | 景大比透磁率 | 保磁力 (A/m) | ギャップ磁束量 (T) | 対SPCC (%) | ロックウェル硬さ (HRB) | 発譜 状態 |
|-----|----|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| | 15 | 2, 058 | 7250 | 132 | 0.588 | 99. 5 | 27.4 | (6) |
| | 16 | 1.990 | 6550 | 144 | 0.594 | 100.8 | 42.8 | 0 |
| | 17 | 1.941 | £280 | 158 | 0.590 | 100.2 | 46.6 | 0 |
| | 18 | 1.876 | 3210 | 165 | D. 586 | 99. 5 | 51.4 | 0 |
| | 19 | 1.987 | 7540 | 138 | 0.588 | 99. 8 | 46.3 | (6) |
| | 20 | 1.929 | 6680 | 149 | 0.587 | 99.7 | 49. D | 0 |
| | 21 | 1.877 | 8450 | 163 | 0.583 | 99. 0 | 50.9 | 0 |
| 塞 | 22 | 1.822 | 3710 | 176 | 0.582 | 98. 8 | 56.5 | 0 |
| 実施例 | 23 | 2.001 | 9200 | 142 | 0.591 | 100.3 | 62. 9 | 0 |
| | 24 | 1.949 | 8420 | 155 | 0.586 | 99. 5 | 67. 2 | 0 |
| | 25 | 2, 088 | 3970 | 134 | 0.591 | 100.3 | 42.4 | 0 |
| | 26 | 2, 035 | 3350 | 142 | 0.590 | 100 2 | 62. 8 | 0 |
| | 27 | 2,001 | 3030 | 1.56 | 0.589 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 0 |
| | 28 | 2, 240 | 2270 | 175 | 0.620 | 105 3 | 52. 5 | 0 |
| | 29 | 2, 225 | 2850 | 156 | 0.605 | 102.7 | 71.3 | 0 |
| | 20 | 1.051 | 2220 | 210 | n 500 | 00.0 | 01.4 | (8) |

【0050】表1、2から、実施例の組成の開税は、いずれも、比較同に対して比透認率は上昇、保破力は減少し、磁気回路ギャップにおける総級束量も5PCCに対し遜色ないことが判る。また、明らかな発給はなく、パーティクルコンタミネーションは無いことが判る。 【0051】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明は、磁気記録 装置ポイスコイルモータ用磁気回路部材として使用され※

※ る厚さ 0.5 mmから 5 mmのヨーク村の磁気特性、及 び、隔触性を向上させることによって、精成する磁気回 粉に縦石から投入される磁果を有効に利用してギャップ 間の磁果密度を維持し、月材の預創性を向上させ、バリ 取り、画取り徐の仕上げ上化学研修、電解研管するだけ 40 で、開触性金属皮膜の形成を必要としない安価を磁気回 終わ機長が可能となる。

フロントページの続き

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JP 2003-049251

TITLE: IRON ALLOY SHEET MATERIAL FOR VOICE COIL MOTOR MAGNETIC CIRCUIT YOKE AND YOKE FOR VOICE COIL MOTOR MAGNETIC CIRCUIT

PUBN- February 21, 2003

DATE:

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

10001

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the high magnetic flux density which constitutes the magnetic circuit for providing a magnetic circuit suitable for the voice coil motor in a magnetic recording medium, etc., the iron alloy plate for voice coil motor magnetic circuit yokes of high corrosion resistance, and the yoke for voice coil motor magnetic circuits.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The spindle motor which makes required number of rotations rotate the media which formed the magnetic recording film, and its media, the magnetic head which write the contents of record and the voice coil motor which drives it, a control device, etc. are arranged at a hard disk. The magnetic circuit of a voice coil motor comprises a permanent magnet made to generate magnetic flux and a yoke which connects them, and is used as an actuator for a head drive. In the magnetic circuit of CD and a DVD drive, the permanent magnet made to generate magnetic flux as an actuator which drives the lens for a pickup, and the yoke which connects it are used. In recent years, the further low cost is demanded also of the voice coil motor by intense price competition of the maker.

[0003]

In the parts used for these, it is pure and it is called for in the first place that there are no dusting characteristics. In order that **** generated in parts with a possibility of rusting easily, in iron part articles, such as a yoke, may serve as particle contamination and may pollute a hard disk, and the head and lens for a pickup, usually various kinds of corrosion-resistant surface treatments are used, carrying out. Each part is produced in a clean manufacturing process, and although it was inescapable to have become expensive in cost, in order to avoid the crash between a magnetic head and media, and contamination of a lens, severe air cleanliness class management is performed. [0004]

As for the yoke material of the magnetic circuit which constitutes a voice coil motor, cheap common rolled plates, such as SPCC, SPCD, and SPCE, are used from the demand of low-cost-izing. Although these common rolled plates are pierced and it is the feature that processability, such as bending, is good and cheap, Since it is a common rolled plate, generating of rust cannot be controlled, but in order to solve the above-mentioned problem, the actual condition performs expensive unelectrolyzed nickel-P plating etc. after processing with a press machine etc., and is suppressing generating of rust. [0005]

Thus, in order to have realized low cost-ization of the magnetic circuit, cheap materials, such as SPCC, were used, but since the corrosion resistance of a common rolled plate was not expectable, expensive corrosion-resistant metallic films, such as nickel plating. needed to be formed. Therefore, it was inescapable to have become expensive in cost. 100061

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]As spread previously, cold rolled steel plates, such as SPCC, are pierced, and templating, puncturing, bending and excelling in productivity, such as embossing, and since it is cheap, they are used most. However, since these steel materials did not have sufficient saturation magnetization or corrosion resistance, by the above-mentioned miniaturization and slimming down, they are difficult to avoid magnetic saturation in a partial VCM magnetic circuit, and were not fully able to lead magnetic circuit. The depth size of a yoke is also restricted by the restrictions from the whole device, and all magnetic flux of an aperiodic compass cannot be utilized effectively, but while being a magnetic circuit, it is saturated selectively or the leakage of magnetic flux occurs. [0007]

It not only reduces the gap-magnetic-flux density of a magnetic circuit, but the leakage of such magnetic flux will have influence to a surrounding magnetic recording medium and control machinery. The amount of leakage flux from a VCM circuit has fixed regulation, and the amount of leakage flux of a product must be made below into this default value. [0008]

In order to avoid particle contamination generating of rust etc., it was indispensable to have formed a surface treatment film and low-cost-izing was dramatically difficult. [0009]

These amounts of leakage flux were lost, and all the characteristics of the high magnetic flux density which a permanent magnet has were utilized, and development of the magnetic material for yokes which can be manufactured cheaply was called for strongly. [0010]

This invention was made in order to meet the above-mentioned request, and its magnetic flux density is high, And it excels in corrosion resistance, formation of a corrosion-resistant metallic film can be omitted, and it aims at providing the iron alloy plate for voice coil motor magnetic circuit yokes and the yoke for voice coil motor magnetic circuits which can be manufactured cheaply.

[0011]

[The means for solving a technical problem and an embodiment of the invention] In the plate for yokes whose magnetic-field-strength change inside 0.1-mm or more 5 mm or less and a board the board thickness used for a voice coil motor magnetic circuit is 0-10 Hz in order that this invention may attain the above-mentioned purpose, This plate C:0.0001 to 0.02 % of the weight, Si:0.0001-5 % of the weight, Mn:0.001 to 0.2 % of the weight, P:0.0001 to 0.05 % of the weight, S:0.0001 to 0.05 % of the weight, his 0.001 to 0.05 % of the weight, C:0.010 to 0.1 % of the weight, N:0.0001 to 0.3 % of the weight, C:0.010 to 0.1 % of the weight, N:0.0001 to 0.03 % of the weight, C:0.010 % of the weight, C:0.010 % of the weight of each element, and as an alloying element further Ti, As being chosen out of Zr, Nb, Mo, V, nickel, W. Ta, and B, the alloy element more than a kind is contained 0.01 to 5% of the weight in total as it is few, In addition, it is an iron alloy in which the remainder consists of Fe(s) practically in addition to an inescapable impurity, In the saturation magnetic flux density, 1.7-tesla or more 2.3 teslas or less and the maximum relative permeability 22000 or less [and / 1200 or more]. The iron alloy plate for voice coil

motor magnetic circuit yokes, wherein coercive force is 380 or less A/m of 20 or more A/m, and the voke for voice coil motor magnetic circuits using this iron alloy plate are provided. In this case, since this voke has the good corrosion resistance of the abovementioned iron alloy plate, formation of the coat of the alloy which contains metal, such as a corrosion-resistant metallic film, for example, nickel, Cu, Sn, Au, Pt, Zn, Fe, Co, and aluminum, and these metal 20% of the weight or more on the surface like before is omissible.

Γ00121

That is, a voice coil motor of high corrosion resistance can be manufactured by using the above-mentioned iron alloy plate, holding a high characteristic. Co which was able to refrain from the use especially since it was conventionally expensive is effective in improvement in saturation magnetization, Since high corrosion resistance is added and a surface treatment film is not needed by being able to lead efficiently magnetic flux generated from a highly efficient permanent magnet by high saturation magnetization of a plate to a magnetic circuit, and adding Cr, it is the feature that it can manufacture cheaply. It is preferred that carbide and/or an oxide which are chosen from Ti, Zr, Nb, Mo, V, nickel, W, and Ta which were added as an alloying element and which consist of an alloy element more than a kind at least distribute minutely, and deposit in a grain boundary of an alloy and/or a grain. [0013]

Hereafter, lessons is taken from this invention and it explains in more detail.

An iron allow plate for voice coil motor magnetic circuit vokes of this invention, As mentioned above, specific amount content of C, Si, Mn, P, S, aluminum, O, and the N is carried out, and it consists of an iron alloy which Co and Cr also carry out specific amount content preferably, and carries out specific amount content of one sort of Ti, Zr, Nb, Mo, V, nickel, W, Ta, and B, or the two sorts or more. [0015]

That is, this invention persons examine various materials so that they may attain the purpose mentioned above, as a result of investigating an element which raises corrosion resistance, if steel, such as SPCC, is heated in the air, a scale will be generated and oxidation will become early. As for this, FeO and Fe₃O₄ grows by movement of Fe⁺⁺ with a metal insufficient n-type semiconductor, oxygen permeates through an oxide layer and Fe₂O₃ advances oxidation of iron under an oxide layer in order to grow by movement of O with a p type semiconductor with superfluous metal. What is necessary is for an oxide layer to be precise in order to be unable to follow oxidation, and to stick well and just to give an operation which bars oxygen to an inside, without producing a crack etc. In order that aluminum, Cr, and Si may alloy metal which moreover makes a stable oxide that it is easier to oxidize than Fe, they oxidize more nearly selectively than Fe, build a thin precise tunic of aluminum, O₃, Cr₂O₃, and SiO₂, and bar advance of oxidation. In detail, aluminum and Cr generate a multiple oxide of FeO-aluminum₂O₃ and FeO-Cr₂O₃, and Si generates a multiple oxide of 2 FeO-SiO₂. A made oxide layer does not have oxidation resistance, when capacity is small and does not cover the surface thoroughly, when capacity is too large on the contrary, an oxide layer blisters, or it is divided and there is no oxidation resistance similarly. A wrap case has the completely best oxide layer with

suitable precise capacity in the surface.

[0016]

An element which has on a fall of magnetic flux density from ingredients, such as SPCC material, was investigated. Since C. aluminum, Si. P. S. and Mn do not have the magnetic moment to iron or the magnetic moment differs from an iron parent, a phenomenon of reducing the magnetic moment of surrounding iron by existence of these elements happens, P and S have an adverse effect also in corrosion resistance in addition to a fall of magnetic flux density especially. However, it is satisfying to reduce these elements recklessly, even if it contains, if it is disadvantageous from a field of a manufacturing cost of a raw material, and it is within the limits of a small quantity also efficiently. [0017]

From the above viewpoint, an iron alloy plate for voice coil motor magnetic circuit vokes of this invention, C:0.0001 to 0.02 % of the weight, Si: 0.0001 to 5 % of the weight, Mn : 0.001 to 0.2 % of the weight, P:0.0001 to 0.05 % of the weight, S:0.0001 to 0.05 % of the weight, aluminum: 0.0001 to 5 % of the weight, The remainder considers it as the range of Fe, and more preferably C:0.0005 to 0.015 % of the weight, Especially 0.001 to 0.01 % of the weight, Si:0.0005-5 % of the weight, Especially, 0.001 to 5 % of the weight, Mn: Especially 0.001 to 0.2% of the weight 0.01 to 0.2% of the weight, P:0.0001 to 0.05 % of the weight especially 0.001 to 0.05 % of the weight, S:0.0001 to 0.05 % of the weight especially 0.001 to 0.05 % of the weight, aluminum: It may be 0.001 to 5 % of the weight especially 0.0005 to 5% of the weight.

[0018]

O and N influence magnetic properties similarly, and if it is preferred to consider it as O:0.001 to 0.1 % of the weight and N:0.0001 to 0.03 % of the weight and it is this range. saturation magnetic flux density will not be degraded especially, more -- desirable --O:0.005 to 0.09 % of the weight -- it is 0.0005 to 0.02 % of the weight especially N:0.0005 to 0.03% of the weight 0.005 to 0.08% of the weight. [0019]

Co and Cr may be 0 to 10 % of the weight, respectively. It turns out that especially Fe-Cr alloy reduces the spontaneous magnetic moment almost linearly, and a lot of addition leads to a fall of magnetic flux. As for a thing of 10 to 80% of the weight of a presentation of this alloy, a physical property changes with annealing remarkably. For example, in annealing at 475 **, it is mechanically hard, and becomes weak, plasticworking ability, such as cutting and stamping, falls remarkably, and corrosion resistance also deteriorates with brittleness. A sigma phase deposits on a grain community heated at around 700 ** for a long time, and grain boundary-proof corrosiveness and mechanical strength fall to it. Therefore, the range of Cr is made into 10 or less % of the weight. Since the environment used differs with environment where salt damage environment, medicine, etc. exist between an iron alloy plate for voice coil motor magnetic circuit vokes of this invention, and a voke for voice coil motor magnetic circuits when stainless steel is used, there may be few amounts of Cr(s). It is preferred more preferably to contain four to 10% of the weight from a corrosion-resistant point Cr:0.02-10% of the weight.

F00201

On the other hand, since Co with more outer electrons than an iron atom increases magnetic flux density, in this invention, it is an important element. It can add a maximum of 10% of the weight, and the amount of Co(es) becomes making saturation magnetic flux density of an alloy increase, and disadvantageous from a point of cost, since intensity of an alloy becomes hard too much greatly more and strip processing is expensive metal difficultly or simultaneous. Therefore, as for especially the amount of Co(es), it is preferred to consider it as 4 to 10% of the weight of a range 0.1 to 10% of the weight. It becomes possible to reveal magnetic flux density which is not inferior to materials, such as the conventional SPCC, by making Co of a part corresponding to addition of an element to which magnetic flux density is reduced add.

[0021]

When [whose an element more than a kind dissolved in a ferrite phase in material] chosen out of Ti added as an alloying element, Zr, Nb, Mo, Cr, V, nickel, W, and Ta, it causes a fall of magnetic flux density, but it. [at least] An internetallic compound is generated between C, O, and N which are mixed impossibly, and carbide, an oxide, and a nitride are made. As a result, these sludges can deposit uniformly minutely in alloy structure, and can check movement of transition under plastic working. For this reason, the superfluous ductility of an alloy becomes small and barricade generating of a shear side can be suppressed at the time of die cutting of a plate. Even if it quenches a thing containing an element which fixes these [C, O, and N] from annealing temperature, esnsitization is not carried out, grain boundary-proof corrosiveness is good, and big and rough-ization of a crystal grain does not take place easily, either.

[0022]

Mo, V, and nickel are effective in raising the corrosion resistance of an iron alloy plate so that an example of stainless steel etc. may see. In the case of low carbon, it embrittles remarkably by 440-540 ** annealing, and although secondary hardening arises, it anneals, and brittleness is based on carbide with Cr, and resistance-to-temper-softening nature is improved from a carbon trap by addition of these elements. W, Ta, and B are effective in raising the strip-processing nature of a plate, and can contribute to reduction of a conversion cost. However, since each of these elements decreases saturation magnetization, it is not preferred to add exceeding 5 % of the weight also in total. Therefore, these alloying elements are added at 0.01 to 5% of the weight of a rate. [0023]

Although Fe is the remainder, it is preferred among an iron alloy to contain especially 75% of the weight or more 50% of the weight or more. 100241

In this invention, it is the feature that saturation magnetic flux density shall be 1.7-2.3 teslas, if the maximum relative permeability is small or coercive force is too large even if saturation magnetic flux density is high, magnetic resistance of a magnetic circuit will increase and gap-magnetic-flux density will become low. For this reason, the maximum relative permeability considers it as or more 1200 22000 or less range, and let coercive force be the 20 or more A/m range of 380 or less A/m. More preferably, 1.8-2.3 teslas of especially saturation magnetic flux densities are 2.0-2.3 teslas, the maximum relative permeability is 1500-22000, especially 2000-22000, and especially coercive force is 20 - 300 A/m 20 to 350 A/m.

[0025]

If hardness of yoke material becomes large, since power required for processing of die cutting, bending, etc. becomes large, capability of a pressing machine etc. may be insufficient, Since a burden placed on a metallic mold becomes large and a life of a metallic mold falls, it is good for 90 or less HRB to make hardness (Rockwell) or less into 85 preferably. [0026]

Although an alloy content is adjusted to the target range by raw material material or a steelmaking method, from on productivity and quality, a continuous casting process is preferred and a vacuum melting process etc. are suitable for small lot production. After casting, in order to consider it as steel materials of predetermined board thickness, hotrolling, cold rolling, etc. are carried out. Thus, in a mechanical press, a hydraulic press or a fine blanking press, etc., pierce an obtained iron alloy plate and by plastic working, such as templating, puncturing, bending, and embossing. Processing treatment is carried out to predetermined yoke shape, and De-burring, camfering, mechanical polishing, chemical polishing, Board thickness used for a voice coil motor can manufacture after electrolytic polishing etc. as 0.1-mm or more yoke material 0-10 Hz of whose magnetic-field-strength change inside 0.5-4.5 mm and a board is 0-5 Hz preferably 5 mm or less. [0027]

When board thickness of yoke material is less than 0.1 mm, it is too thin, and even if it raises some saturation magnetization of a plate, when a characteristic improved effect of a magnetic circuit is seldom seen and exceeds 5 mm, since it is thick reverse enough, even if not based on this invention, a problem with which a magnetic circuit is saturated is not produced. Since an eddy current proportional to a square of frequency occurs, yoke material is heated and oxidation is accelerated when change of magnetic field strength inside a yoke material board exceeds 10 Hz, sufficient corrosion resistance cannot be acquired. [100.28]

Here, an explosive combustion type, barrel finishing, etc. are used for de-burring generated in yoke material. Buffing, chemical polishing, and electrolytic polishing which are mechanical polishing are adopted as finishing. A Beilby layer of an aggregate of a submicron particle especially with the formless surface which performed mechanical polishing, since a damaged layer of about several microns or less which consists of a field of plastic deformation which a metallic crystal transformed by a crushing crystal by which minuteness making was carried out, and processing exists, a damaged layer remains only by mirror surface finish by buffing and predetermined performance is not obtained -- chemical polishing -- electrolytic polishing is preferably needed. A damaged layer is thoroughly removable, in order to give priority to a surface projection, and to dissolve and for electrolytic polishing to dissolve over the whole. It is the optimal processing for reducing a particles generation which a smooth field is acquired by this and destroys recorded information. In an electropolishing solution, perchloric acid, sulfuric acid, chloride, nitric acid, acetic acid, phosphoric acid, tartaric acid, Alcohols, such as ethanol and propanol, butyl cellosolve, glycerin, pure water, etc. are suitably prepared to citrate, sodium hydroxide, sodium acetate, sodium rhodanide, urea, a cobalt nitrate, the second iron of nitric acid, etc. [0029]

Since the corrosion resistance is excellent, the yoke for voice coil motor magnetic circuits created at the above process does not need to coat the yoke surface with a corrosion-resistant coat. Conversely, it is not preferred from causing a cost hike of a yoke to carry

out the coat of the corrosion-resistant coat which becomes this yoke from metal or various alloys by various methods, such as electroplating, electroless deposition, and ion plating. In an iron alloy of this invention, on the surface of this plate alloy, namely, nickel, Cu, A cost hike of a product can be prevented by not making a coat of metal, such as Sn, Au, Pt, Zn, Fe, Co, and aluminum, or an alloy film of these metal which contains metal more than a kind 20% of the weight or more at least exist.

[Example] Although an example and a comparative example are shown and this invention is explained concretely hereafter, this invention is not restricted to the following example.

[Examples 1-14] The dissolution and continuous casting acted as a steel-alloys lump of component composition which shows Examples 1-8 shown in Table 1, and 200 mm in width, 500 mm in length, and the alloy mass of 50 mm of board thickness were obtained. [0032]

The alloy mass was heated at 1200 ** by atmospheric air, hot-rolling was started, it was considered as the cumulative draft of 60% below 950 **, and hot-rolling was ended at 850 **. Air cooling of after the end of hot-rolling was carried out to the room temperature. Then, after cold-rolling, finish annealing and pickling were carried out at 900 **, and it was considered as the 1-mm-thick steel plate.

[0033]
Stamping of the obtained steel plate was carried out to yoke shape with the mechanical dieing-out-press machine, and the yoke material of two sorts of up-and-down yokes was obtained.

F00341

Barrel camfering and electrolytic polishing were performed to the obtained yoke. Inside these up-and-down yoke, the permanent magnet of maximum energy product 400 kJ/m³ was pasted up on the middle position of the yoke, and the magnetic circuit was produced. [0035]

The produced yoke material was cut to about 4 mm squares, and saturation magnetic flux density was measured with the vibrating sample magnetometer of maximum magnetic field 1.9 MA/m.

[0036]

A ring sample the outer diameter of 45 mm and 33 mm in inside diameter is produced from the remaining plates pierced to yoke shape, Based on the method indicated to JIS C 2531 (1999), the above-mentioned ring sample, After rolling a two-sheet pile and insulating tape on both sides of paper in between, the copper wire of 50 every turns 0.26 mmphi was coiled as the coil for magnetization, and a coil for magnetization detection, respectively, the magnetic hysteresis loop was drawn with the direct-current-magnetization characteristic automatic observer of maximum magnetic field**1.6 kA/m, and the maximum relative permeability and coercive force were measured.

In order to investigate the performance of the produced magnetic circuit for voice coil motors, the amount of total magnetic flux between the magnetic-circuit gap was measured using the flux meter (product made from Lakeshore 480Fluxmeter) using the plane coil currently used for the actual magnetic recording medium. Based on JIS Z 2245,

it measured also about hardness.

[0038]

In order to evaluate corrosion resistance, under the environment of the temperature of $80\,$ **, and 90% of relative humidity, it examined for 200 hours, and those without rusting were made into O, discoloration was made into x, and O and those with rusting were judged.

[0039]

[Comparative examples 1-6] Magnetic properties were measured like Example 1 about the steel plate with a thickness of 1 mm which obtained the steel-alloys lump of component composition which shows the comparative examples 2-6 shown with a common commercial SPCC-SD article and the material (comparative example 1) of 1 mm of board thickness in Table 2 as a comparative example like Example 1.

A result is shown in Table 1. In Table 1, opposite SPCC shows the rate of change over the magnetic flux amount of the comparative example 1. [0041]

[Table 1]

| | | | | | | | | | ŕ | 金組 | 成(重 | 量% | > | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|------|
| | | C | Si | Mn | P | S | Al. | 0 | N | Co | Ni | Сг | Ti | Nb | Zr | Mo | V | Ta | В | Fe |
| | 1 | 0.0005 | 0.001 | 0.0002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0011 | 0.0010 | 0.002 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 2 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.004 | | 0.0008 | 0.001 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0.05 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 3 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.041 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.05 | 0.0020 | 0.003 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 4 | 0.002 | 0.06 | 0.063 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0,0025 | 0.0011 | 0.002 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 5 | 0,001 | 0.002 | 0.05 | 0.003 | OT 0003 | 0.0018 | 0.0015 | 0, 002 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 6 | 0,006 | 0,001 | 0,045 | 0,003 | 0.004 | 0 0021 | 0.0017 | 0.003 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0.05 | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 実維例 | 7 | 6.003 | 0.003 | 0.053 | 0,003 | 0.003 | 0 0019 | 0.000 | 0.002 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0.05 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 例 | 8 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.070 | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0 0040 | 0.0030 | 0,005 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 9 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 0,085 | 0,005 | 0.007 | 0 0035 | 0.00% | 0,006 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 10 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.090 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0 0038 | 0.0040 | 0.006 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 11 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.052 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0 0042 | 0.0038 | D. 005 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 12 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.070 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0 0041 | 0.0090 | 0.005 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | tr. | bel. |
| | 13 | 0,003 | 0.005 | 0.082 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.0032 | 0.0045 | 0.004 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | tr. | bal. |
| | 14 | 0.003 | 0.011 | 0.074 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0 0045 | 0.0048 | 0.005 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | 5 | bal. |
| | 1 (SPCC) | 0. 100 | 0.030 | 0.540 | 0.02 | 0. 01 | 0 060 | 0.040 | 0, 005 | | | | | t | r. | | | | | bal. |
| | 2 (SUS304) | 0. 070 | 0. 970 | 1.850 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0. 110 | 0.080 | 0.05 | tr. | 10.4 | 18. 5 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 此 | 3 (SUS316) | 0. 070 | 0. 980 | 1.950 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0. 120 | 0.095 | 0.04 | tr. | 13. B | 17. B | tr. | tr. | tr. | 2.85 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| 比較例 | 4 (SUS410) | 0.140 | 0. 920 | 0. 910 | 0.038 | 0. 028 | 0. 040 | 0. 092 | 0. 05 | tr. | 0.49 | 11. 6 | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 5 (SUS416) | 0. 130 | 0. 930 | 1. 220 | 0.052 | 0.16 | 0. 050 | 0.085 | 0.04 | tr. | 0.52 | 12. 3 | tr. | tr. | tr. | 0. 53 | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |
| | 6 (SUS422J2) | 0. 340 | 0. 910 | 0. 950 | 0.032 | 0. 028 | 0. 060 | 0.091 | 0. 05 | tr. | 0.55 | 12. 2 | tr. | tr. | tn | tr. | tr. | tr. | tr. | bal. |

| | | 飽和磁束密度 | 最大 | 保磁力 | ギャップ磁束量 | 対SPCC | ロックウェル硬さ | 発錯 |
|----------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|----------|----|
| \vdash | | (T) | 上透磁率 | (A/m) | (T) | (%) | (HRB) | 状態 |
| | 1 | 2.178 | 12500 | 60 | 0.601 | 102.0 | 9.3 | 0 |
| | 2 | 2. 133 | 12350 | 91 | 0.595 | 101.0 | 22.2 | 0 |
| | 3 | 2.120 | 11500 | 122 | 0, 593 | 100.7 | 10.7 | 0 |
| | 4 | 2.115 | 11250 | 140 | 0.593 | 100.7 | 15. 1 | 0 |
| | 5 | 2.117 | 11050 | 162 | 0.591 | 100.3 | 13. 2 | 0 |
| | 6 | 2.114 | 12100 | 124 | 0.592 | 100.5 | 9.9 | 0 |
| 実 | 7 | 2.114 | 11450 | 135 | 0.592 | 100.5 | 19.1 | 0 |
| 実施例 | 8 | 1.775 | B500 | 305 | 0.576 | 97. B | 30.7 | 0 |
| | 9 | 1.903 | 7800 | 334 | 0.580 | 98.5 | 21.4 | 0 |
| | 10 | 1.795 | B390 | 350 | 0.579 | 98.3 | 29.5 | 0 |
| | 11 | 1.783 | 8750 | 320 | 0.577 | 98.0 | 25. 9 | 0 |
| | 12 | 1.822 | 7150 | 335 | 0.582 | 98. B | 17. 1 | 0 |
| | 13 | 1.798 | 7050 | 315 | 0.580 | 98.5 | 22.1 | 0 |
| | 14 | 1.839 | B250 | 348 | 0.585 | 99. 3 | 23.3 | 0 |
| | 1 (SPCC) | 2.080 | 2475 | 420 | 0.589 | 100.0 | 56. 9 | × |
| | 2 (SUS304) | 0.062 | 4.3 | 470 | 0. 235 | 39. 9 | 83.9 | 0 |
| 北 | 3 (SUS316) | 0.061 | 4.7 | 661 | 0. 232 | 39. 4 | 84.8 | 0 |
| 比較例 | 4 (\$U\$410) | 1.661 | 606 | 690 | 0.350 | 59. 4 | 88.1 | 0 |
| | 5 (SUS416) | 1.602 | 640 | 662 | 0.333 | 56.5 | 91. 7 | 0 |
| | 6 (SUS420J2) | 1.648 | 430 | 910 | 0.345 | 58.6 | 94, 5 | 0 |

[Examples 15-30] The dissolution and casting of the steel ingot of the component composition of Examples 15-30 similarly shown in Table 2 were done through electric furnace and converter-degasifying and a continuous casting process, and 200-mm-thick slab was obtained. Molten iron was refined by RH degasifying and a VOD process (the vacuum-oxygen decarbonizing method).

F00431

As for the slab of the obtained 200-mm board thickness, heating and soak were 1100-1200 **, and it rolled with the hot rolling mill, and was considered as about 10 mm of board thickness by 850-950 ** of finishing temperature. It was considered as about 4-mm board thickness with pickling and cold rolling after recrystallizing annealing (850-900 **). After [finish annealing] pickling was carried out at about 850 ** after that, and the steel plate for a sample offering was obtained.

[0044]

Stamping of the obtained steel plate was carried out to yoke shape with the mechanical dieing-out-press machine, and two sorts of up-and-down yokes were obtained. The obtained yoke performed explosive combustion type de-burring and chemical polishing. [0045]

Inside these up-and-down yoke, the permanent magnet of maximum energy product $400 \, \text{kJ/m}^3$ was pasted up on the middle position of the yoke, and the magnetic circuit was produced.

[0046]

The magnetic properties of the produced yoke plate were measured like the above. [0047]

The above experimental result is shown in Table 2.

[0048]

Opposite SPCC in Table 2 also expresses each rate of increase to the magnetic flux amount of the comparative example 1 with %. [0049]

[Table 2]

| | | | | | | | | | 合金 | 組成 | (重量 | %) | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | С | Sı | Mn | P | S | Al | 0 | N | Co | Ni | Cr | Tı | Nb | Zr | Mo | V | Ta | В | Fe |
| | 15 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.0001 | 0.010 | 0.03 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 16 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.020 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.0010 | 0.020 | 0.03 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 17 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.019 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.0005 | 0.014 | 0.02 | 0.002 | g 006 | 8.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 18 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.019 | 0, 002 | 0.006 | 0.0005 | 0.011 | 0.03 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 10.0 | tr. | ba1. |
| | 19 | 0.006 | 0, 005 | 0. 037 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 1.0 | 0.045 | 0.03 | 0.003 | G. 006 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 20 | 0,006 | 0.005 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 1.0 | 0.052 | 0.02 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 21 | 0,006 | 0.006 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.0 | 0.049 | 0.03 | 0, 005 | 0.006 | 8.0 | tr. | bal. |
| 実施例 | 22 | 0.005 | 0, 005 | 0.038 | 0.008 | 0.004 | 1.0 | 0.065 | 0.03 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 10.0 | tr. | bed. |
| 衡 | 23 | 0,006 | 1.0 | 0, 021 | 0, 002 | 0,003 | 0.0012 | 0.035 | 0.03 | 0,005 | 0.006 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 24 | 0.005 | 1.0 | 0.037 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.0011 | 0.040 | 0.02 | 0.005 | Ø 006 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 25 | 0.012 | 0.004 | 0, 045 | 0.004 | 0,003 | 0.0020 | 0.032 | 0.03 | 4.0 | 0.012 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 26 | 0.014 | 0. 005 | 0.053 | 0.004 | 0,006 | 0.0022 | 0.029 | 0.02 | 6.0 | 0.019 | 6.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 27 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.063 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.0025 | 0.031 | 0.03 | 8.0 | 0.028 | 8.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 28 | 0.006 | 0.007 | C. D18 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.0015 | 0.010 | 0.02 | 10.0 | 0.031 | 0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 29 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0. 017 | 0.002 | 0,006 | 0.0003 | 0.001 | 0.02 | 10.0 | 0.033 | 4.0 | tr. | bal. |
| | 30 | 0.016 | 0.006 | 0, 068 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0021 | 0.038 | 0.03 | 10.0 | 0.036 | 10.0 | tr. | bal. |

| | | 飽和磁東密度 (T) | 最大比透磁率 | 保磁力 (A/m) | ギャップ磁車量 (T) | 対SPCC (%) | ロックウェル硬さ (HRB) | 発績 状態 |
|-----|----|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| | 15 | 2, 058 | 7250 | 132 | 0.586 | 99, 5 | 27. 4 | 0 |
| | 16 | 1.990 | 6550 | 144 | 0.594 | 100.8 | 42. 8 | 0 |
| | 17 | 1.941 | 5280 | 158 | 0.590 | 100. 2 | 46. 6 | 0 |
| | 18 | 1.876 | 3210 | 165 | 0.586 | 99. 5 | 51. 4 | 0 |
| | 19 | 1.987 | 7540 | 138 | 0.588 | 99.8 | 46. 3 | 0 |
| | 20 | 1.929 | 6580 | 149 | 0.587 | 99. 7 | 49.0 | 0 |
| | 21 | 1.877 | 5450 | 163 | 0.583 | 99. 0 | 50. 9 | 0 |
| 惠 | 22 | 1.822 | 3710 | 176 | 0.582 | 98.8 | 56, 5 | 0 |
| 実施例 | 23 | 2.001 | 9200 | 142 | 0.591 | 100.3 | 62. 9 | 0 |
| | 24 | 1.949 | 8420 | 155 | 0.586 | 99. 5 | 67. 2 | 0 |
| | 25 | 2.088 | 3970 | 134 | 0.591 | 100.3 | 42. 4 | 0 |
| | 26 | 2.035 | 3350 | 142 | 0.590 | 100. 2 | 62. 8 | 0 |
| | 27 | 2.001 | 3030 | 156 | 0.589 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 0 |
| | 28 | 2.240 | 2270 | 175 | 0.620 | 105.3 | 52, 5 | 0 |
| | 29 | 2. 225 | 2850 | 156 | 0.605 | 102. 7 | 71. 3 | 0 |
| | 30 | 1.951 | 2220 | 210 | 0.588 | 99. 8 | 81. 4 | 0 |

[0050]

As for the steel plate of a presentation of an example, each is understood that as for relative permeability a rise and coercive force decrease and inferiority does not have the amount of total magnetic flux in a magnetic-circuit gap to SPCC, either from Tables 1 and 2 to a comparative example. There is no clear rusting and it turns out that there is no particle contamination.

[00511

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, this invention by raising the magnetic properties of with a thickness of 0.5 to 5 mm used as magnetic-circuit member for magnetic-recording-medium voice coil motors yoke material, and corrosion resistance, The magnetic flux density between gaps is maintained using effectively the magnetic flux supplied to the magnetic circuit to constitute from a magnet, the corrosion resistance of a base material is raised, and offer of a cheap magnetic circuit which does not need formation of a corrosion-resistant metallic film for finishing after de-burring and camfering chemical polishing and only by carrying out electrolytic polishing is attained.